

## Vineyard Lottery.

THE Scheme of this small Lottery, is the best, without exception, that has been offered to the public for many years past. It comprises only 18,000 Tickets, Five Thousand Three Hundred and Seventy Eight of which are prizes. The Drawing will positively commence on the 29th day of October next, at the State House, Philadelphia.

The demand for Tickets in this Lottery has been unparalleled. Nearly one thousand has been already ordered from adventurers in Boston only, and nearly as many from other large cities in the United States.

### G. & R. WAITE,

Having purchased all the unsold Tickets, have received from the Commissioners, appointed by an act of the Legislature, satisfactory obligations that the drawing shall be completed in 12 weeks from its commencement, and that under no pretence whatever shall it be delayed one single day, as has been the case with many other Lotteries;—moreover, G. & R. Waite, assure their friends and the Lottery adventurers generally, that they will pay all prizes 30 days after the drawing is completed, or for a small premium the moment they are drawn. Their office in Philadelphia, is at No. 17 North 2d street; in N. York, No. 38 and No. 64, Maiden Lane; in Albany, at No. 28 State-street; and in Baltimore, corner of St. Paul's lane and Market street.

At each of the above places Check Books will be kept, where the daily drawing will be entered, and free for the examination of tickets gratis. Persons ordering tickets shall be supplied free of postage and risk.

SCHEME OF THE ABOVE LOTTERY, Authorised by an Act of the Legislature of the state of Pennsylvania, to be drawn in the city of Philadelphia, the 29th October.

Dolls.	Dolls.
1 prize of 12,000 is 12,000	
1 8,000	8,000
1 4,000	4,000
2 2,000	4,000
1 1,000	1,000
8 1,000	8,000
10 500	5,000
10 300	3,000
12 200	2,400
30 100	3,000
102 50	5,100
200 20	4,000
5000 6	30,000

5378 Prizes  
12622 Blanks

18,000 Tickets at 5 dollars each.  
Part of the capitals to be determined as follows:

First: draw No. on the 5th day	DOLLARS.
do do 10th	500
do do 15th	500
do do 20th	1000
do do 25th	1000
do do 30th	1500
do do 35th	2000
do do 40th	4000
do do 45th	when only

Tickets are in the wheel, the first drawn number to be a prize of 8,000 dollars. Prizes subject to a deduction of 16 per cent.

August 18.

TICKETS in the above lottery for sale at the ARGUS OFFICE, and prizes in former lotteries taken in payment.—A correct List of Prizes drawn in the Union College Lottery No. 1, is received and may be examined by those concerned.

## NOTICE.

IN compliance with the decree pronounced on the 10th day of March, 1807, by the superior court of chancery holden at the capitol in the city of Richmond, in a suit depending in the said court, between William Barksdale, plaintiff, and Edwd Dennis, defendant—WILL BE SOLD, at public auction, for cash, at Cub Creek Meeting house, in the county of Charlotte, on the 28th day of September next,

### Tract of Land,

Lying in the said county of Charlotte, on both sides of Cub Creek, containing by estimation seven hundred and eighty seven acres, (it being the same land conveyed by William Barksdale and Richard Blow and Fanny his wife, to Edward Dennis, by deed bearing date the second day of August, 1799, and recorded in the general court on the sixteenth day of August, in the year 1799) or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum of 34500 1d, with interest thereon at six per cent. per annum, from the 18th day of October, 1800, and the costs of suit.

The Commissioners.

## A Miller Wanted.

THE Subscribers wish to employ a MILLER to attend to a

### Manufacturing Mill

one who can come well recommended, they will give liberal wages.

S. W. Venable & Womack.

Prince Edward, 14th Aug. 1810.

## Regimental Orders!

City of Richmond, 1st Aug. 1810.

THE Officers of the 19th Regiment, and of the Artillery and Cavalry attached to said Regiment are hereby notified and required to meet their Brigade Major and Inspector upon the Capitol square, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on the 17th, 18th and 19th days of October next, for the purpose of being instructed by him according to law. Each Officer will come prepared with a musket and at least three blank cartridges on the 17th and 18th, and with side arms only on the 19th.

A General Muster of the 19th Regiment will take place on the 20th of the same month of October, for which purpose the Officers and privates of said Regiment will parade upon the Capitol square at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the day last mentioned, completely equipped according to law.

GEO WM. SMITH,  
Lt. Col. Commandant  
of the 19th Reg. Va. Militia.

## ROBBERY!

On Saturday night the 30th June, the stable of the subscriber was broken open and stolen thereout a likely

## BAY MARE,

About 5 feet 8 inches high, a small blaze in her face, sing neck, 16 years old, and which tail-ivots remarkably fast, and a most excellent gignag—Also a saddle half worn, & a double reined plated bit bridle.—A reward of 15 dollars will be given to any person who will give such information as will enable the subscriber to secure his mare.

DAVID LEWIS.

August 20, 1810.

MR. GIRARDIN, having preferred a situation on the hill for his establishment,

HE SUBSCRIBERS can with pleasure assure their friends, that the business of the Academy, whereof L. H. Girardin, D. Doyle & John Ward, have at present the administration, will, from the 1st of Sept. next, be conducted by them with the cooperation of Mr. Crusell, late a teacher in the College of Baltimore—a French gentleman of great acquirements as well in Classics and Mathematics as in his native tongue.

The advantages resulting to youth from this association will be of great consequence to the inhabitants of Richmond and its vicinity. More time and attention will be applied to English, Latin and Greek Classics—the fees for Tuition reduced to a reasonable standard, and the mind be directed to useful and early practice, as well as Theory, in Mathematical and mercantile studies.

They will limit to that number which may appear most reasonable to the parents and themselves, the teachers will be equally responsible in their departments, excepting the French teacher, whose hours of attendance will be limited.

In discipline, the same order and harmony shall be preserved in all departments, that has, for nearly three years, been kept up by D. Doyle in his department, it shall be neither indolently lax nor tyrannically severe.

The prices concluded on as most reasonable, will be,

For English, including History, Geography, Belles-Lettres, Book keeping, and Mathematics,—per quarter, 5 dolls.

For the above with Latin and Greek languages,—10 dolls.

This establishment will have in view utility, not ostentation—and its object will be to give that knowledge of the English Language, of the Classics, and of the Mathematics, which will considerably facilitate the completion of a collegiate education.

It must be apparent to all, that, where, as the English, Latin and Greek Classics, as well as Spelling, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, and for the most part, Geography and the use of the Globes were taught solely by D. Doyle, for nearly two years in this Academy, when the school was numerous, that, when an additional teacher of equal capability is added, the number of pupils limited, and the fees for tuition much diminished, there can be little doubt of a respectable and lasting patronage.

D. DOYLE.

R. DABNEY.

August 9.

LATELY PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

THE

## Virginian Orator.

Being a variety of Original & Selected

Poems, Orations, & Dramatic Scenes;

To improve the American youth in the ornamental and useful art of

ELOQUENCE & GESTURE.

By THOMAS E. BURCH.

wif.

## JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW-YORK,

And For Sale at this Office.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF  
CHURCH'S & LEE'S  
GENUINE

## Patent Medicines.

INCLUDING  
Worm Lozenges  
Cough Drops,  
Restorative Balsam  
Hamilton's Blixer,  
Essence of Extract  
of Mustard,  
Hahn's Antibilious  
Pills,  
Rich Ointment,  
Eye Water,  
Eye Salve,  
Ague and Fever  
Drops,  
Vegetable Lotion,  
Alterative Pills,  
Hill's Balsam of  
Honey,  
Turlington's Bal-  
sam,  
Anderson's Pills,  
Antispasmodic or  
Fit Drops, &c.

## New Publications,

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

### The Village Pastor and

his Children, a Novel. By Augustus La Fontaine, (the German Sterne) 4 vols in 2.

Ella Rosenberg, a Romance, 2 vols in one. The Scottish Chiefs, a Romance, in three vols by Miss Jane Porter.

The Criminal Recorder, or an awful Beacon to the Rising Generation of both sexes, directed by the arm of Justice, to persuade them from the dreadful miseries of Guilt—with Engravings.

The Vicar of Wakefield—a new edition by Doct. Aikin, with an interesting Biography of the Author, Oliver Goldsmith.

The Lake of Killarney, a Novel in 2 vols by Miss Porter.

Glencarn or the disappointments of Youth. Letters supposed to have passed between M. de St. Evremont and Mr. Walter, collected and published by Doct. Langhorne—to which is prefixed a biographical sketch.

Laughable Songster, and Fashionable Quizzier.

Christian Memoirs, by W. Shrubsole.

PLAYS—School for Authors—Sate and sound—Free Knights—Two Faces under a Hood—Rugantino—Iron Chest—Riches, or the Wife and Brother.

## Also for Sale as above,

Lessons to Young Persons in Humble Life. Tales of Fashionable Life by Miss Bege-worth.

select Speeches, Forensic and Parliamentary, 5 vols.

Carey's Pocket Atlas—Zion's Pilgrim—Jordley's Trusbandry—Don Sebastian—Geographical Compilation—Domestic Cookery, or complete Woman's Cook—Gillies' History of Greece—Croxall's Fables—Pennsylvania Farmer—Gleanings on H. sbaudry—Gentry on Prayer—Sheridan's Lectures—American Tutor's Guide—Tooke's Pantheon—Gibson's Surveying—Simpson's Algebra—Jefferson's Notes—Paine's Works—Life of Doct. Franklin—Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary—Montgomery's Poems—Woinostrot's French Grammar—Scott's second—Rise and Progress—Father and daughter, by Mrs. Opie—Fatal Revenge—Principles of Politeness—Aonian Banquet—Carr's Scotland—Rees' Short Hand—Nurse's Guide—Cornelius Nepos—Bo-nical Garden—Spirit of Masonry—Hervey's Dialogues—Goldsmith's works—Hervey's Sermons—Heather Gods—Hey's Surgery—Simpson's Euclid. e p t f.

## JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale at this Office,

A NEW AND PLAIN SYSTEM

OF

## ARITHMETIC.

BY ELIJAH H. HENDRICK.

OF BUCKINGHAM COUNTY.

## RECOMMENDATIONS.

Demonstration is deemed necessary in an elementary treatise on any branch of the Mathematics; but, as the demonstrative method is pursued in very few schools, I, upon comparing Mr. E. H. Hendrick's Arithmetical Treatise with other works on the same subject, am induced to recommend it as one of the best systems of Arithmetic that have fallen within my observation, and to declare my high opinion of it, as far as it respects mercantile purposes, and other practical uses.

L. H. GIRARDIN.

Academy, Richmond, Feb. 8, 1810. I have examined Mr. Elijah H. Hendrick's "New and plain system of Arithmetic," and shall hereafter prefer it to any practical work of the kind extant, on account of its judicious arrangement with respect to mercantile purposes, and other practical uses.

DAVID DOYLE.

Academy, Richmond, February 8, 1810. It may also be necessary to state that the above work has been highly recommended by Doctor Samuel R. Jennings, formerly of the New London Academy; Joshua League, Esq. of Prince Edward; S. B. Woodson, Esq. of Cumberland, and several other literary characters, July 16th, 1810.

Country merchants and others who wish to purchase, to sell again, will be allowed a liberal discount.

## KENTUCKY MANUFACTURES.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Lexington, Kentucky, to his friend in Charleston, S. C. dated May 1, 1810.

"Hemp is becoming the grand staple of Kentucky. In this town there are now at work 9 rope walks; each consumes annually one hundred tons of hemp; 4 cotton bagging factories, consumption 50 tons of hemp each; one factory of sail cloth; in the whole about 1200 tons of hemp, prime cost 150,000 dollars, employing 400 hands, principally men and boys, and producing to the manufacturers great profits. The sail cloth factory is now under engagement to deliver 500 pieces to the government.

"Four factories for carding and spinning cotton; the eldest established here 200 spindles; the next, one mule of 160 spindles; another one a throstle, with 42 spindles; and the last is now commenced to spin, and is established on the principle of the New England factories, the proprietor calculating upon putting in motion 1000 spindles, & has now at work a throstle with 108 spindles; in the course of next month he starts a mule of 204 spindles. The establishment already cost upwards of 20,000 dollars in lots, buildings, machinery, &c. and will progress gradually, as the machinery can be made till 1000 spindles are in motion. The machinery is all made here; the cotton yarns are sold to the country, except what is manufactured in town, into bed-tickings, corals, jeans, chambrays, and plain goods.

"There are three wool carding machines and one for spinning. We supply a part of Tennessee, Ohio and upper Louisiana, with hats, boots, and shoes, and manufactured cotton and linen; we have excellent white and black smiths, cabinet makers (our cherry tree furniture far surpasses in beauty the mahogany) fancy and Windsor chair makers, fancy chairs as high as seven dollars each, three carriage makers' shops, with numerous others of the different employments. Our buildings are of good coloured brick put up in good style; plenty of the most beautiful white and variegated marble; footways neatly paved with brick, and the middle of the street with solid stone firmly bedded.

"Our exports are hemp, bale ropes, hempen yarns, twine, fishing lines, seine twine, cables, tarred ropes, white work generally, cotton bagging, sail cloth, manufactured tobacco, salt petre, gun powder, crop tobacco, about 3,000 hogheads yearly out of the Kentucky river; beef, pork, lard, tallow, candles, whiskey, 200,000 gallons sent down the river yearly; flour, beans, potatoes, horses, bacon, hams, &c. We have two small banks, that do considerable business; the insurance office, capital 100,000 dollars, solely employed in discounting and dealing in exchange to the eastward, divides ten per cent. per annum for the last five years; the other a branch of the Kentucky bank, capital 70,000 dollars makes ten per cent. per annum."

NEWARK, July 17.

On a perusal of the new French decree on the one hand, and the new British orders in council on the other (says the long Island Star) we are at a loss to determine to which of them the palm of infamy should be most justly awarded, or which of them most deserve the execrations of every honest and independent American. France & Great Britain appear of late to have completely changed the mode and the objects of their warfare. They no longer maintain the character of belligerents with respect to each other. If England wants corn, wine and oil, Napoleon has got plenty at her service, and readily grants permission to supply her with as much as she may want; his enemy the British, desirous not to be behind in politeness, grants special licences to furnish him with articles essential to French manufactures, and pays the balance in money. The only contest in which they appear to be now engaged is, which of them shall depredate most extensively on neutral property.

The rival decrees and orders of these wily belligerents, however they may ostensibly be directed against neutrals, can now only operate against us. Napoleon has thrown his wide spread net over the whole of our vessels in his own ports, as well as those in the ports under his controul.—Britain, as if afraid that a remnant would not be left for her to save, immediately issues new orders in council to seize all that may be found afloat on the ocean, for having been restrained from re-acting the tragical scenes of the Chesapeake. These mighty belligerents have become very much like a pair of lawyers, or a pair of sheers—they only cut what comes between them; and with regard to both, America (now the embargo is gone, and commerce left to regulate itself,) finds herself in the awkward and losing condition of the aged gentleman who unfortunately attached himself to two wives, the one black, and leave us bald indeed. If these things are not sufficient to cure us of our foreign attachments, and lead us to seek a remedy in the cultivation and improvement of our own resources, we would not be cured, though to admonish us, the spirit of Washington himself should rise from the dead. Newark Cent.

Overwhelming Argument.—"If it were true that there is no God, what evidence can the Atheist have, that he shall not exist and be miserable after death? How came he to exist at all? Whatever was the cause of his existence here may be the cause of his existence hereafter. Or if there is no cause, he may exist without a cause in another state, as well as in this. And if his corrupt heart and abominable works make him so unhappy here, that he had rather be annihilated, than run the hazard of a future existence; what hinders but that he may be unhappy for ever? The map, then, is a fool, who wishes there were no God, hoping thus to be secure from future misery; for admitting there were no God, still he may exist hereafter as well as here; and if he does exist, his corruptions and vices may render him miserable eternally, as well as for the present."—Dr. Lathrop.

To the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser.

GENTLEMEN, I observe with pleasure, in your paper of this morning, an extract from the works of Dr. Lathrop, advertent to the absurdity of Atheism, which has led me to trouble you with my opinion of this deeply to be regretted weakness.

I believe the principal cause of Atheism to arise from our inability to conceive the origin of the Deity; or in other words, to imagine the possibility of the great cause of every other, (each of which is but the effect of a prior) to exist as a cause only—the archetype of itself—in fact to conceive a thing to be, without a beginning. Mystrerious as this may appear to us of finite sense (yet not so finite but that) we can see, and prove the impossibility of its being otherwise! Respecting the existence of matter, many very pious and learned men have contended against it;—yet, the powers of what we call matter, such as attraction, and repulsion, are granted and no satisfactory alternative has ever been advanced.

Mr. Price unanswerably asks, "what is that which attracts, and is attracted, repels, and is repelled?" Now, if any truths are acknowledged to be intuitively certain, they are these, viz. "that power cannot be without a subject," and "nothing can act where it is not." Therefore, if there be nothing, exclusive of attraction, and repulsion, it must be the power of nothing, which is a palpable contradiction.

No man would ever do the act of denying his ability to act, i. e. would deny his existence; consequently he must grant that something now exists. There must something always have existed, (for had there ever been a time when nothing was, nothing ever must have remained) or that which never exists must have been created by nothing, or must have created itself, acting before it existed—than which suppositions nothing can be more absurd.